

DEATH OF GEN. BLAIR.

Gen. Francis P. Blair, Jr., died at his residence in St. Louis last night. His disease was apoplexy, which came upon him two years ago.

Gen. Blair was born in Lexington, Ky., February 19, 1821. He served as a private soldier during the Mexican war, and shortly after its close was married to the estimable lady who survives him. Of his later history, as member of Congress, Major-General of volunteers, and candidate for the Vice Presidency, the country is familiar. He was, when in his prime, a man of remarkable power and vigor, and occupied a central position in the politics of the country for many years.

GEN. SIZEMAN assured a reporter of the Chicago Times that it was at the "urgent personal solicitation of George Bancroft, combined with that of the historian, Dr. John Draper, of New York, that he allowed his recently published memoirs to see the light.

The celebration of the Fourth seems to have been accompanied by the full average number of accidents. Houses not on fire by the shooting of crackers, children burned by the same means, boys killed by the explosion of pistols, eyes put out by rockets, constitute a portion of the varied list. Some fatalities escaped with little injury through the wise precaution of forbidding the shooting of fire-crackers or pistols on the streets—an enactment that should be passed by all cities. Each year, after a mishap has been done, it is agreed on all hands that it should be prevented, but, with the recklessness incident to American management, it is soon forgotten, and the next year's celebration brings the usual list of accidents.

The Pittsburgh Commercial given the following, from the current monthly number of the Sanitarium, showing the relative distribution of that dreaded disease, consumption, among the leading cities of the country. During the month of May there died in New York city of consumption one person for every 3500 of the population; Boston, one in 3410; Philadelphia, one in 3230; Baltimore, one in 3640; Washington, one in 2345; Pittsburgh, one in 4240; New Orleans, one in 4035; San Francisco, one in 3434; St. Louis, one in 3856; Chicago, one in 6061; Detroit, one in 5170; Providence, one in 4168. From this it appears that Washington is the city most severely smitten with consumption in this country, while St. Louis is the most exempt from that disease, Detroit ranking next, Chicago third, Baltimore fourth, and Pittsburgh fifth. It will also be noticed that latitude and longitude do not have as much to do with it as is generally supposed.

It is stated in a recent Washington dispatch that Secretary Bristow's efforts to break up the fraudulent and unlawful transactions of the whisky ring will not have been completely successful till the courts shall have done their duty, which will be pressed on them as rapidly as possible. The results already reached, however, are said to be exceedingly important, showing, when collected together, the immensity of the combination of capital and ingenuity employed in the work of cheating the Government. Some of the results already attained are enumerated as follows: Amount of taxes assessed against distillers, \$317,000; amount assessed against retailers, \$347,000; number of distilleries and rectifying establishments seized, 17; lots of ill-lit whisky seized in hands of dealers, 152. It is estimated that the expense of trial will average \$100 to each case, \$20 of which will go to the District Attorneys. If the Government secures conviction \$30 expense is to be charged against each defendant. In some cases, we are told, where packages have been seized in the hands of dealers, suits may not be pressed, but in the cases of distillers and retailers the evidence is abundant and convincing. The dealers assert that the packages seized while in their possession were purchased by them in open market in the usual manner; that they contained all the outward evidences of being lawful merchandise, and that there was no intention on their part to defraud the Government. The number of officers who have been dismissed from the Government service in consequence of the discoveries is sixty-six; of these thirty were gangsters, thirteen storekeepers, four revenue agents, three collectors, two deputy collectors, two supervisors, and two district attorneys.

HISTORIC REMINISCENCE.

Abraham Lincoln's First Interview with Wapamoose Ferguson—The President as a Wood Chopper.

Memphis Correspondence Clin. Commercial. Before I leave my Point and come back to Memphis, I may as well repeat an anecdote connected with an old woodyard landing in Arkansas, a few miles above, known as Crooked, which belonged to an old citizen of Memphis, now dead, named W. D. Ferguson, who had been an Indian fighter, and had served under Jackson as a sharpshooter at the battle of New Orleans. It was in the summer of 1831 that a steamer, on her upward-bound trip stopped to wood; when a young man went ashore and solicited employment from Ferguson, telling him he had been to New Orleans on a flatboat, and while returning had the misfortune to be robbed of all his money. Ferguson gave him a job of cutting cord wood, at which he worked until he had earned a sufficient sum to carry him to his home in Illinois. During this time he was an inmate of Ferguson's house. This young man's name was Abraham Lincoln. It is further related that during Mr. Lincoln's Presidency his Arkansas employer, old and gray but still erect and active, visited Washington, when, unheralded and unannounced, he entered the White House and was recognized by the President on the instant, and warmly welcomed by the wood chopper of thirty-five years before. The incidents of this interview the old Indian fighter was afterward fond of repeating to his friends.

The oldest invention of modern times is that devised by some Englishman to transport the companion obelisk of the celebrated "Cleopatra's Needle" to England. Some of our contemporaries call it the "Needle" itself, but this is a mistake. It is a made, which was presented to the English Government by Mehmet Ali, who gave the grand obelisk of Luxor to the French. The trouble of removing it, however, was so great that the gift was like the elephant won in a raffle. It couldn't be brought home, it couldn't be sold, it couldn't be crooked among the slabs and slums of Alexandria, where it lies half buried in filth, and it could only be left as it was, to shame English enterprise by contrast with that of France, who built a vessel on purpose for her present, and brought it home and erected it on the Place de la Concorde, on the sight of the guillotine of the Reign of Terror, and made it the most conspicuous ornament of the most finely ornamented city in the world. Now an Englishman proposes to wipe out this stain and bring home the "Needle's" mate; and he proposes to do it by encompassing or encircling the vast mass of granite, nearly one hundred feet long by twelve feet square at the base and four at the top, in a wooded mass of cylindrical form so bolted about it as to be immovable and so big as to be buoyant enough to float it. In this monstrous log-like form the mass can be rolled down to the sea-bench, as houses are rolled along here, set afloat and towed home, and once upon the Thames, be rolled ashore, put on end, and made an ornament of better proportions than the Duke of York's column, or Nelson's, or the Monument with a battered brass boiler on the top.

The Terre Haute Express does a proper and manly thing in denouncing the ladies of the Treasury Department—or, as journalistic scavengers call them, the "Treasury Girls"—from the aspersions of the press. There is no trait in human nature more contemptible and loathsome than that which leads men to suspect the virtue of all women, and to lend themselves to the vile work of inventing and circulating slanders on the female sex. It is the essence of meanness, the very type of all that is dishonorable. Show us a man who habitually indulges in aspersions of the female sex, and we will show you one who is lost to every finer feeling of his nature, and devoid of true manhood. The women employed in the Treasury Department, numbering altogether perhaps five hundred, are as pure, intelligent and virtuous as any equal number of women or girls that might be selected from any church or boarding school in the land. Many of them have moved in the highest social circles. Among them are daughters, sisters or widows of men who have held high positions and rendered distinguished service to the country. It is probably true that some unworthy ones have secured places there, but they are the rare exceptions, the great majority being above suspicion or reproach. Circumstances have compelled them to labor for a livelihood, and they render the government excellent service for less compensation than men would do the same work. Yet, because they are in an exposed and defenseless position, and because some of them have personal beauty, the scavengers and dirt eaters of the press dare to defame the whole class. Such fellows do more than dishonor the journalistic profession; they dishonor the race.

The Indianapolis Sentinel claims that more actual work is now being done in Indiana in railroad building than in any other State in the Union.

TELEGRAPHIC.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.
(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Republic.)

AND STILL IT COMES.

The Scrapings of the Great Scandal.

MOULTON SPOILING FOR A LAWSUIT.

The Great Floods in Europe.

MEXICAN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A "Big Bonanza" in Chicago.

NEW YORK, July 8.—After giving his testimony, yesterday, Mr. Beecher went with the District Attorney before the Grand Jury, and indictments were ordered immediately, for Lozier and Price.

The Tribune this morning was premature, at least, in the statement that Lozier and Price have been indicted. The Evening Post says Mrs. Tilton this morning visited the Grand Jury room and made a deposition in denial of the affidavits of John J. Price and Joseph Lozier. Mr. Beecher was before the Grand Jury yesterday, and the testimony of these two witnesses, will, it is presumed, prove sufficient to warrant the finding of indictments for perjury against Lozier and Price.

The following correspondence between Frank Moulton and District Attorney Britton explains itself:

SIR:—It is now nearly a year since, at the instance of Rev. J. W. Beecher, I was indicted for libel in charging him with adultery with Mrs. Tilton. During this time the prosecution have taken no steps for the trial of this indictment. I am advised that I have a right to demand a trial and accordingly I hereby notify you that I am ready at any moment to meet the charge, and I request you to appoint the earliest practicable day for trial, and since it is intimated by partisans of the prosecution that they intend to shield him from the consequences of the exposure involved in a trial of my charge of adultery, by procuring the withdrawal or suppression of the indictment, I hereby protest against such evasion of public right. If Rev. H. Ward Beecher be innocent of the charge I have published against him, I ought to be punished for my offense. On the other hand, if I have not accused him falsely, and he were guilty of the offense, society and the law owe me acquittal and vindication from indictment proffered against me.

Very respectfully, yours,
FRANCIS D. MOULTON.

The District Attorney said, in reply, that the Beecher-Tilton controversy had been so extended that, should he attempt to try all the cases hanging upon it, it would leave no room for other court business which was more imperative. In this hot weather, jail cases like those of Price and Lozier are more pressing. He concluded:

"It would afford me great pleasure to try you for any offense coming within the duties of the summer months, but it is out of my power to indulge you in what you seem to regard as a luxury at a cost of neglect of business entitled to preference. Later on I may be able to accommodate you to your entire satisfaction, and then you may have reason to rejoice that the ordeal had not taxed your energies and fortitude during the heated term."

Very respectfully,
WINCHESTER BRITTON.

"District Attorney."

CHICAGO, July 8.—Judge Farwell, of the Circuit Court, gave a decision in the injunction case restraining the Mayor from enforcing the ordinance recently passed by the Common Council, abolishing the Board of Police Commissioners. The decision dissolves the injunction, that is, it pronounces legal and valid the ordinance abolishing the Board. The Board of Police Commissioners will appeal the case. The Tribune, to-morrow morning, will publish an opinion on the case, delivered by Judge Catron, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. This opinion vindicates the points on which Judge Farwell's decision is based, and points out that the Police Commissioners are county officers, and the council cannot kill them off. Also, that the act of 1872 did not contemplate a repeal of the previous acts by which the several boards were created, but simply provided a law for cities which should govern them upon its adoption in connection with all previous laws and ordinances not specifically repealed by the act of 1872.

CHICAGO, July 8.—At a meeting of the passenger agents here to-day, the agent of the Michigan Central road dissented to a plan for the advancement of rates to the east, and stated that for the present his road would maintain prices at the rate of \$15 to New York.

NEW YORK, July 8.—A committee, consisting of Hon. A. W. Toney, S. M. Pettigill, Rev. Dr. Conant, Prof. H. B. Sprague, E. A. Taft, Rev. W. R. Davis, Judge A. G. Hall and B. D. Hise, has been appointed to make arrangements for a public meeting and a social reception to Henry Ward Beecher early in the fall during the meeting of the Synod. The meeting is intended as a public expression of confidence in and love for the pastor of Plymouth Church. A number of the clergy and many eminent citizens of Brooklyn have signified their intention of participating in the movement.

LOUISVILLE, July 8.—At a meeting of whisky dealers and distillers, held at Cincinnati, delegates were present from St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Peoria, Pekin, and other points. Resolutions were adopted recommending the Commissioner to remove gaugers from one district every twenty days, and storekeepers every sixty days. The Association pledged itself to render all possible aid in suppressing fraud and in the conviction of perpetrators.

SPRINGFIELD, July 8.—The "lake-front" trouble is likely to come up in a new form soon. On the 5th of July Hon. Willis Drummond, formerly Commissioner of the United States General Land Office, entered, at the Land Office here, 204 acres of land, which is a part of section 10, township 39 north, range 13 east, being a portion of what is known as the "lake front," at Chicago.

The land is on Lake Michigan, south of the mouth of the Chicago river, and is only about 400 feet wide at its greatest breadth, and extends down the shore of the lake for some distance. The ground is occupied, partly by the depot of the Illinois Central Railroad, warehouses, elevators, etc., and is now worth probably not less than \$1,000,000. The entry was made with what is known as a "Valentine scrip," which was issued to Jacob Valentine in lieu of land taken from him by the General Government in California. The land entered by Mr. Drummond has been vacant ever since the original survey, and it seems almost incredible that such is the fact and has escaped the keen scent of the Chicago land-sharks. Intermittent litigation will undoubtedly ensue.

The Commissioners appointed to select a site and make contracts for the construction of a building for the education and care of feeble-minded children will meet in this city on the 13th of the present month, when they will organize and enter upon the duties laid down for them by law.

LONDON, July 9.—The Directors of the Bank of England, at their meeting to-day, fixed the rate of discount at three per cent.

A letter from Barla, Pesth, confirms the reports of the destructive character of recent storms, and twenty-eight bodies have been found. Over one hundred people are missing. The destruction of property on the mountain slopes was fearful. No villas on the upper ground entirely escaped, and hundreds of people are destitute and homeless. Subscriptions have been opened, and relief is being liberally given.

LONDON, July 8.—In the House of Commons this evening it was announced that the difficulty with Barma had been satisfactorily arranged.

Israel's visit India. He said it would not be suitable for him to visit India in stipendiary as he did the colonies, but he must make an exercise of generosity, display and splendor, and the expenditure to insure the necessary pomp and display would be \$710,000.

BERNE, July 8.—Terrible rain storms accompanied with hail visited the Swiss Canton of Geneva and the French frontier. The hail stones were unusually large, killing and wounding many persons, destroying crops and damaging much valuable property.

DANA, of the New York Sun, in one of the daily diatribes which he is now putting forth against the New York Tribune, says: "There is no paper in the country to which moral soundness is more a vital necessity than the Tribune." This is at least an indirect compliment to the Tribune, but the course of the Sun, and the disappointed Dana's management, indicates that "moral soundness" is by no means considered essential in that concern.

It is said that Robert Bonner pays Mr. Beecher for his Ledger articles according to contract, but that he refuses to publish them.

The Mobile Register, edited by the veteran John Forsyth, raises its voice against inflation as follows: "When times are hard and the people are moneyless the capitalists also feel the hardship—for while the people are unable to borrow the capitalists are unable to lend. Irredeemable currency is the trouble in both cases. The inflationists propose to remedy the evil by deepening it. It is drink to the drunkard and fuel to the flame. The plan of our fathers and of the whole civilized world is the best—hard money."

Through private sources we learn that the physician in attendance upon Robert Dale Owen gives it as his opinion that he is hopelessly insane. He says, further, that he is afflicted with softening of the brain, and cannot be expected to live longer than two weeks.

THE RUSH TO KANSAS AND COLORADO.

The indications are that the rush to Kansas and Colorado will be greater than ever in 1874. The shortest route to reach the West is through St. Louis, the great Mississippi Valley City, of over 400,000 inhabitants, and thence west over the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Short Line, which reaches all the great land agents in the West, and runs six fast passenger trains, two more than any other road, between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. This road, in the last two years, has expended over two million dollars, besides earnings, in extraordinary improvement of roadway, in raising its line of rails, on broken rock, and in passenger equipment, having substituted for ordinary cars new reclining chair coaches, with every appliance for comfort and safety, being elegantly carpeted and fitted with dressing rooms, with toilet conveniences for ladies, gentlemen and families traveling with children, free of any extra charge. Any ticket agent selling through tickets to the West will furnish tickets by this excellent route through St. Louis, over the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Short Line, the best and shortest to Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, California and the Great West, it being the only line running through car between St. Louis and Omaha. For map, circulars and time-tables address either A. A. Palmer, Indianapolis, Ind., or T. D. Grant, St. Louis, Mo., either of whom will furnish any information desired. [Jan 8wt]

New Advertisements.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, ss.
MAON COUNTY.

In Circuit Court—August Term, A. D. 1875.

JOHN H. DANIELS vs. WILLIAM PRATHER.

ATTACHMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO SAID WILLIAM PRATHER that a writ of attachment has been issued by the clerk of the Circuit Court of Maon County, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1875, at the suit of John H. Daniels, against the said William Prather, for the sum of two hundred dollars (\$200), directed to the sheriff of Maon County to execute and that the said suit is now pending before the Circuit Court of Maon County, at the August term, A. D. 1875.

Now, unless you, the said William Prather, shall personally appear and answer to the said writ of attachment, on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1875, in the office of the clerk of the said Circuit Court, in the City of Decatur, in the County of Maon, Illinois, in the City of Decatur, on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1875, and plead in answer to said writ, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of said John H. Daniels, and so much of the estate as is necessary to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same. E. McLELLAN, Clerk.

Decatur, Ill., June 8, 1875—J. H. W.

Dissolution Notice.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between J. H. W. and J. H. W. is hereby dissolved, and the business of the partnership is hereby discontinued. All debts of the partnership are hereby acknowledged, and all claims against the partnership are hereby acknowledged. J. H. W. and J. H. W.

Decatur, Ill., June 8, 1875—J. H. W.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the firm of J. H. W. and J. H. W. is hereby dissolved, and the business of the partnership is hereby discontinued. All debts of the partnership are hereby acknowledged, and all claims against the partnership are hereby acknowledged. J. H. W. and J. H. W.

Decatur, Ill., July 2, 1875—J. H. W.

FOR SALE.

—AT—

BARGAIN!

—AT—

Public Notice.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, ss.
MAON COUNTY.

In the matter of the application of Samuel Young for the appointment of a Conservator of said Young's estate.

That the above application of Samuel Young for the appointment of a Conservator of said Young's estate, was pending in said court, and was heard and decided on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1875, and that on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1875, the said court, in said cause, did order that said Samuel Young should be declared to be a lunatic, and that said court should appoint a person a Conservator of said Samuel Young.

Decatur, Ill., July 8, 1875.

CURIA & RING, Attorneys for Applicant.

July 7th.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of three executions to me directed and delivered by the clerk of the Circuit Court of Maon County, Illinois, to wit: Two in favor of Henry B. Dillie, who sued for the use of the Decatur Agricultural Society, and one in favor of Sarah Ann Pratt et al., and each against Charles A. Feltz, I have levied upon the following described property, to-wit:

Beginning at a point on the north line of Section 10, in Township 39 North, Range 13 East, Maon County, Illinois, distant twenty rods west of the corner of said Section 10, and thence running south to the south line of said lot, thence east twenty rods to the southeast corner of said lot, thence north to the northeast corner of said lot, and thence west to the place of beginning. And as respects said Charles A. Feltz, which I shall offer at public sale at the west door of the Court House, in Maon County, in said State, on the 17th day of July, A. D. 1875, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., or as early as possible, to satisfy said execution.

This 2nd day of June, A. D. 1875.

ISAAC S. KILLEY, Sheriff Maon County.

Executors Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the undersigned, Executor of the estate of Patrick Malley, deceased, late of Maon County, Illinois, will attend before the County Court of said County, on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1875, for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against said estate, and all claims of said estate against others, and where all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same for adjustment. All claims must be presented to make immediate payment.

ISAAC S. KILLEY, Executor.

May 29, 1875—J. H. W.

SPECIALTIES!

Hays & Bruce
RECEIVED TO-DAY
40 Handsome LINEN SUITS!

At fully one-third less price than usual.

25 DOZ. NEW TIES!

Plain and plaid—Windsor, with plain and fringed ends; Brocade and Crepe, with plain, fringed and lace ends.

NEW BELTS, NEW RUCHINGS!

Also,

New Prints, Cambrics, Percales, Dress Linens, And 20 dozen "Hays & Bruce" New Corset, "DECATUR," admitted to be the Best in town for the price.

We have a Splendid Stock of

BLACK GRENADINES!

June 26, 1875—J. H. W.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

S. EINSTEIN

Has returned with new

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Of the very latest styles. He has taken special pains in selecting his stock of Spring Goods, consisting of

DRESS GOODS, BLACK ALPACAS, PLAIN AND COLORED SILKS, (All shades.)

—New shade of—

LUSTERS!

Also, a full line of

TRIMMING SILKS.

Our stock of WHITE GOODS, MARSEILLES, PERCALES, cannot be surpassed in any market. We also have a full line of Notions; latest styles of Ladies' and Gents' TIES, RUCHES, RIBBONS, in plaid, plain and embroidered.

A complete line of HOSIERY for Ladies and Gents.

A full line of CORSETS, from 50c up.

He invites all to call and examine his Stock. He will offer extra inducements for the next Thirty Days, in all Departments. By calling, you will see he is determined not to be anted.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE:

No. 21 NORTH WATER STREET.

March 28, 1875—J. H. W.

KEYSTONE CARRIAGE WORKS!

WAYNE BROTHERS,

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, OMNIBUSES,

PEDDLING AND SPRING WAGONS.

OLD STAND OF DANIEL GAHMAN,

Corner Water and Cerro Cordo-Sts.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PLATON CARRIAGES built to order, FINEST PRICES, PRINCIPAL ALBERTS, always up to the times, and guaranteed work, to be done.

Sleighs Made to Order!

FANCY PAINTING A SPECIALTY.

November 17, 1873. 43-W-60.

SPECIAL.

—IS OFFERING—

New Spring Goods!

VERY CHEAP.

His stock of Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Prints, Table Linens, (Check, Damask and Napkins in match), Cravats, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Socks, and Undershirts, and all kinds of Dress Goods of all kinds.

LOOK AT OUR SIXTY CENT FRENCH CORSET!

A FULL LINE OF

ALL KINDS OF NOTIONS.

The motto of this house is—"THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE MARKET FOR THE QUALITY." And so it is.

NO. 24 MERCHANT STREET.

March 11, 1875—J. H. W.

His stock of Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Prints, Table Linens, (Check, Damask and Napkins in match), Cravats, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Socks, and Undershirts, and all kinds of Dress Goods of all kinds.

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